

powers into a conference or on getting an exchange of ideas among the warring powers. It is understood that Cardinal Gibbons in his talk with the President and Secretary Lansing emphasized the importance of getting the fighting nations to halt operations long enough to talk things over. The psychology of the program of the Vatican is exactly that which has been the policy of the pope since he got into a row and a third party induces them to stop fighting long enough to have a confab about their differences. If they once stop, they are almost sure not to start again.

Judging from the tone of the London press and London officials, England is not only not ready to end the war, but is just fairly beginning to fight. If this is the actual feeling of British officials, backed by the British people, then it is realized here there is little hope of making progress at this time toward peace. On the other hand, it is also realized that the entire war is no stronger than the weakest part of it. It is not assumed France is eager to quit until at least a great effort is made to crowd the Germans from French territory. But it is not so certain that "entire" is bent on fighting the war out to the bitter end. Russia thus far has borne the brunt of the land operations, and has borne them valiantly, suffering untold losses. Some discontent has obtained in Russia because of the inaction on the western front of Europe. It may be that if the Germans continue their pressure on Russia that country will be willing at least to give peace terms something more than casual consideration.

Obstacles in His Way.
The obstacle in the way of this, however, seems to be that the disposition of Berlin, if talk coming from close to the embassy here is reliable, is to crowd Russia back eastward and exact heavier penalties from Russia than any other country in fact to make Russia bear the burden of most of her exactions.

If Russia is convinced of this, then she may be relied on to war on with characteristic stubbornness, regardless of cost and consequences.

The circumstances of the situation are such that the most the President can do apparently at this time is to instruct the embassies of this country to make soundings as to find out whether any peace move at this time would be useful or would do more harm than good.

Orders Power Co. To Justify Rates

(Continued from First Page.)
reduce its rates to consumers other than public utilities by such an amount as will offset the cost of the power produced from public utilities by reason of these proposed orders.

Prospect of Lower Rates.
The prospect of an immediate lowering in rates for electric current paid by private consumers is the direct result of the recent investigation into the relations between the railway and power company.

Objection to the former hearing was made by officials of both companies on the ground that no charges were preferred. Anticipating an appeal to the courts, the commission decided to hold a second hearing and to notify the companies of its charges and the matters to be investigated.

"It appears from the testimony adduced at this hearing," says the commission, "that the power company constructed and owns the power plant with its machinery."

"That the railway company guaranteed the bonds of the power company as they were issued."

"That the railway company receives power from the power company needed for the operation of its railway, controlled by it, and in addition hereto a quantity of power which the railway company sells to the power company, owned or controlled by it and appropriate the revenue therefrom."

Cost of Production.
"That the amount paid by the railway company to the power company for such power as is received by it is a proportion of the actual cost to the power company of producing such electrical energy."

"That amount paid does not include the 6 per cent interest upon the property of the power company employed in such production."

"That the amount does not include any profit which was to have been agreed upon from time to time between the parties, nor the 10 per cent upon such cost of production which is stipulated to be charged in the event of a failure of the parties to agree upon a rate of profit."

Concerning the contention of officials of the power company and railway company, that when agreement is made between public utilities concerning the interchange of facilities, the commission is without authority to act, "even when the rates are unjust or discriminatory," the commission says:

"It is an ingenious argument to say that such agreements out the commission of jurisdiction and similar arguments have been invoked many times to the distortion of the evident intent of the statutes but the framers of this law have provided against this very interpretation."

"And the framers further say that the provision of the act is to be construed strictly against the commission, but interpreted and construed liberally in order to accomplish the purpose thereof."

Quotes His Authority.
The second hearing will be probably about September 24, and will be conducted by the full board. H. H. Syme, general counsel for the commission, will aid in the inquiry. The commission points to its authority to make such investigations as follows:

"The spirit and the letter of the public utilities law charges the commission with ascertaining and keeping their information as to the manner and method in which the business of every public utility is conducted. It is charged with the supervision and regulation of the utility's organization, franchise, property, finances, accounting, operation, and its compliance with every law applicable to it, including the provisions of its own charter."

"It is armed with ample inquisitorial powers to obtain information in any detail, and it is believed that just this sort of an argument is one which it is intended it should investigate and correct if necessary."

THE WEATHER REPORT.
The forecast for the District of Columbia—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with probably occasional showers Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.

Maryland—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Virginia—Probably showers tonight and Sunday; fresh northeast winds.

TEMPERATURES
U. S. BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY
A. P. LEECH, CHIEF
9 a. m. 68 8 a. m. 72
10 a. m. 70 9 a. m. 75
11 a. m. 72 10 a. m. 78
12 noon 75 11 a. m. 80
1 p. m. 78 12 noon 82

TIDE TABLE
High tide 3:48 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.
Low tide 10:40 a. m. and 10:47 p. m.

SUN TABLE
Sun rises 5:21 Sun sets 6:37
Light automobile lamps at 7:05 p. m.

PEACE NOT SPURNED IS, MASON'S BELIEF

England's Reply to Suggestion
Request for Details, Thinks
War Expert.

By J. W. T. MASON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—England's reply to Germany's tentative peace suggestions is in effect a request for more details. It is in no sense a refusal to hear from Germany, but it is a request for more details.

The British statement points out that Germany's demand for freedom of the seas is only vaguely defined, and declares further that Germany has said nothing about France and Belgium. When Germany is willing to make a definite statement concerning these matters, it will then be possible for Great Britain to speak more effectively.

The overthrow of militarism, which England insists is still one of the aims for which she is fighting, can be attained indirectly. It is probable England would consider militarism had been defeated as the result of peace negotiations if France and Belgium were evacuated by the German army without demanding indemnities, and in particular if Germany were to make a money grant to Belgium for reconstruction purposes.

England's effort to put the peace negotiations on a definite basis is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It is the only way peace can be brought about. At the same time under modern conditions of government, when public opinion exercises so dominant an influence, full publicity must be given to the fundamental details of a peace agreement. The governments of the Western nations can not make pledges of large importance concerning the ending of the war, without first sounding public opinion. Domestic resentment against the individual members of the offending government otherwise would be too venal.

For this reason there must be open exchanges of views, gradually increasing specific details as public opinion becomes accustomed to the idea of making compromises. At the same time this open bargaining must proceed cautiously, because international negotiators are always reluctant to reveal the full concessions they are prepared to make. Nevertheless, while caution is a necessary element, it can be made too expensive if carried too far. The total cost of the war to all the belligerents is over \$200,000,000,000. This is a factor of vast importance for urging that some at least of the slow processes of diplomacy be eliminated from peace negotiations.

Thus, without waiting to argue about whose turn it is to speak next, it would seem to be desirable that the next words come from Germany. England has answered Germany's first peace suggestions, and has indicated a desire to broaden the discussion. If Germany, too, is prepared to discuss details, each day's delay in announcing the fact is costing the belligerents \$75,000,000.

**Today Is Next to Last
Half Holiday for Clerks**

The thousands of Government clerks in Washington are enjoying their next to the last Saturday half holiday of the year today. The half holiday period extends from June 15 to September 15. This year the first half holiday was on June 15 and the last will be on September 15. Trains leaving Washington this afternoon were crowded with Government officials and clerks leaving to spend Sunday and the Labor Day holiday in nearby resorts.

**Asks New York Police
To Tell Him Who He Is**

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A well-dressed young man, believed to be Hugo A. Tillgren, a shoe salesman of Brockton, Mass., is in Knickerbocker Hospital today, unable to remember his name, or anything about himself.

He walked into the West 125th Street police station late last night and told the captain he didn't know who he was. A life insurance policy made out to Hugo A. Tillgren, 165 Lauretten street, was found in his pocket.

The law of 1907, according to an official of the Department of Labor, provides specifically that a person heading the military service of a foreign government and taking the oath of allegiance thereto expatriates himself. It is assumed that when an American enters European military service he takes an oath of allegiance which would bring him within the restrictions of the law here.

It was stated today that this expatriation law applies not only to naturalized Americans, but to native-born Americans, and that a foreigner, therefore, means the loss of American citizenship.

One day last week a stranger came into our office and during the course of a conversation with the writer abruptly asked, "Do you know that BEST is a superlative term?" Owing to what had been touched on before we saw the point and replied that we did. We explained that when the expression "The BEST Suburb of the National Capital" was used it was done fully realizing the broadness of the claim we were making. Our contention is that there are certain fundamental points which must be considered in rating any suburb. We divide these into six heads: Location, Plan of Development, Accessibility, Improvements, Character of Population, and Price. Measured by these standards we maintain that CHEVY CHASE has no equal among the suburbs of Washington.

We are confident that a personal inspection on your part will convince you, as it has many others, that our claim is based on facts.

Chevy Chase
"The Best Suburb of the National Capital"

Thomas J. Fisher & Co.,
Incorporated
General Sales Agent,
738 15th St. N. W.

**NEW CONSTITUTION IS
Ready for Submission
To New York People**

Share of Profits, Bonus, and
Eight-Hour Day Among Re-
forms Allowed.

Share of Profits, Bonus, and
Eight-Hour Day Among Re-
forms Allowed.

New Constitution Is Ready for Submission To New York People



Former Senator ELIHU ROOT.

**AMERICANS FIGHTING
ABROAD LOSE RIGHTS**

American citizens, naturalized or native born, who join European armies and take the oath of allegiance to a foreign power automatically lose their citizenship here under the law of March 3, 1907, as interpreted informally today by officials of the bureau of naturalization.

The bureau has been investigating several phases of the citizenship question presented since the outbreak of the war. One of the questions presented is that of naturalized Americans who voluntarily take the oath of allegiance to their old countries in enlisting in the European struggle. It is held at the bureau that such persons expatriate themselves, and if they were to return to this country after the war they must again apply for naturalization.

The courts, however, are expected to be more lenient with naturalized Americans who are impressed into service by their former countries. There are a number of instances of this character involving naturalized persons who returned to the "old country" and were called upon for military duty. It is possible the Bureau of Naturalization and the courts will not require this class of citizens to take out naturalization papers again.

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Provide For Suffrage.
But, perhaps, the proposed constitution's biggest departure looks toward women's suffrage. Provision is made for incorporating the legislative amendment, giving women the vote, into the organic laws in the event of its approval at the fall polls.

Important propositions, too, were turned down by the convention. It refused to destroy direct primaries and restore the old party nominating convention. It refused to prohibit hereafter the legislature to make a referendum on the subject of State and municipal indebtedness. It provides for home rule for cities and counties.

It eliminates the law delays and simplifies practice. It plans the reorganization and improvement of the State's militia. It provides for a nine-hour working day in the State and municipal employments. It provides for a nine-hour working day in the State and municipal employments.

Many Big Features.
Many big and sweeping features stand out in the proposed convention. It shortens the State ballot, electing only the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and comptroller. It reduces the 150 State departments to 100, abolishing the office of the State auditor and the office of the State treasurer.

Many Sweeping Features.
Six new articles are committed and about thirty proposals are made.

**Share of Profits, Bonus, and
Eight-Hour Day Among Re-
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FOUR GREAT PLANTS GRANT CONCESSIONS

Share of Profits, Bonus, and
Eight-Hour Day Among Re-
forms Allowed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Extensive concessions to employees, including the granting of an eight-hour work day and a share in the profits of two concerns, are announced by four great factories.

The Atlas Towler Company, of Wilmington, Del., has issued a circular letter to its employees notifying them that if there is no material change in conditions by the end of the year they will be given a share of the company's profits. Contracts and orders are on hand, it was stated, which give promise of very satisfactory returns. The distribution of profits will begin during December. The Atlas company also announced that it has granted an eight-hour work day instead of the nine-hour day previously in effect.

Notices have been posted in the plant of the New London Ship and Engine Company, in New London, offering the employees a bonus of 50 per cent in addition to their weekly wages. It is estimated this bonus will amount to about \$100,000 a year.

The 500 employees of the Meriden (Conn.) plant of the New England Westinghouse Company have been notified that they will be given an eight-hour working day in effect for its 25,000 Jersey employees, beginning September 15 next. This action is the final result of the strike and strikes there a month ago.

A cut in the length of the working day was one of the principle reasons why the company's employees in the Bayonne refinery went out on strike. The announced move of the oil company is regarded as one of the greatest concessions the Standard Oil corporation ever made.

**Warrior Youths Give
Uncle Sam Trouble**

On requests from the State Department, over 500 American boys, all under eighteen, have been discharged from the British army. Most of them went to Canada and misrepresented their ages to the recruiting officers.

Peter Douglas of Lambert, Minnesota, after being once discharged on application of the State Department, escaped from his parents, reenlisted, was released again and then took passage on the Arabic and escaped death when that vessel was sunk.

The Walsh twins of Boston, only fifteen, enlisted in the last time they were found on Salisbury Plain, about to embark for France.

**Japan's Munitions Aid
Allies at Dardanelles**

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Japan is playing her part with the allies by furnishing rifles and artillery. It was learned today that hundreds of thousands of rifles, manufactured in Japan, have been received by the British government and it is understood that the British troops at the Dardanelles are almost entirely equipped with Japanese guns. The Japanese are reliably reported to have shipped artillery to Russia recently.

Bailey in Senate Race.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 4.—Former United States Senator J. W. Bailey has announced that he will enter the race for the Senate against Morris Sheppard in 1916. Bailey, who is a Democrat, is a well-known figure in Texas politics.

At a banquet in Dallas he sketched his platform, which was against woman suffrage, and urged the calling of Congress to stop exportations to England while cotton remains contraband.

SOLDIERS AWARDED MEDALS OF HONOR

Secretary McAdoo recognizes Val-
lor of Two Men Who Saved
Comrade From Drowning.

As a reward for their participation in the rescue of a fellow soldier from the waters of the Calumet river, in Luzon, Privates Robert Newhouse and Clemon Turner were today awarded silver medals of honor by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo. The men are members of Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A. The rescue occurred on November 12, 1914, while the company was crossing the Calumet river. Thomas Burns, a private, stepped into a deep hole and was swept away, helpless in the swift current. Turner swam after the drowning man, and had been dragged by his comrade when Newhouse came to his aid. Between them the two soldiers honored kept Burns afloat until all were dragged from the water by means of a human life line formed by the other members of the company.

**U. S. TILT WITH KAISER
STILL IS UNSETTLED**

The question whether this Government is going to be content with the assurance of the German government relative to submarine warfare provided by the German concessions extended only on passenger liners and not to merchant vessels generally, continues to stand out prominently.

This Government never has said it would be satisfied with concessions relating only to passenger liners. Secretary Lansing was asked about the matter today.

No public statement has been made by the Secretary to indicate that the State Department would feel satisfied with assurances relative to passenger liners only.

In fact, while this Government is glad to be reassured as to passenger liners, there is every reason to believe that it will continue to contend that a visit and search and warning is as much a right belonging to merchant ships generally in war as to passenger ships.

A Bargain! Price \$3,950 each On Easy Terms
These two beautiful homes, 1221-23 Pa. Ave. S. E.
Splendid location on Pa. Ave. car line, wide combination street and parking in front.
Fronts of houses are Hytex Light Press Brick, laid up in pure cement mortar.
4 pretty rooms and the bath, electric light, hot water heat, Argo Ideal Boiler, Gas Range, oak floors.
Nice cabinet mantles, mahogany doors, white enamel trim, oak stairways, large cellar, laundry tubs, large front and rear porches.
Every convenience. A home that will appeal to every one and particularly to Navy Yard employees. Built by day labor and by men who know how to build.
Lighted and open for inspection from 9:30 to 5 p. m. See them today. Salesman on ground, or address

Caylor & Snider, Owners and Builders 723 5th N. E.

A Wonderful Response!
Tremendous Crowds Attended the Opening Today of
White Palace Lunch No. 3
1113 Penna. Ave. N. W. (One Door of 12th)

THEY came in throngs to attend the opening of WHITE PALACE NO. 3! We were nearly swamped, but every one was served and departed more than pleased with the well-cooked foods, the excellent service, and the unexcelled appointments and equipment which characterize our newest place to dine.

All were delighted with the useful and beautiful souvenirs with which we presented every patron. It was especially gratifying to us to note the extensive patronage by the ladies. We wish to assure each and every one that the same high quality standard which prevails at all the WHITE PALACE lunchrooms will always be maintained here.

Beautiful Souvenirs Today to All

Quick Service Steam Table Popular Prices

WHITE PALACE LUNCH No. 3
1113 Penna. Ave. N. W. (One Door of 12th)

Also 1417 G St. and 314 9th St.

OPEN ALL NIGHT
LOUIS MANDES, Proprietor

POLICE SEARCH FOR CELEBRATED PIANIST

Leopold Godowski, Paderewski's Rival, Vanishes With
\$1,000 Cash and Jewelry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Leopold Godowski, noted Russian pianist, who is rated by critics second only to Paderewski, is missing and the police have been asked to search for him. Nothing has been heard of him since Wednesday evening, when he visited a hairdressing establishment in West Thirty-seventh street. After treatment there he left, presumably for Avon, N. J., where he lives with his wife and four children.

Up to a late hour last night the pianist had not returned, and Mrs. Godowski expressed fear that he had been robbed and was being held prisoner. Earlier she had told police headquarters that her husband suffered from temporary lapses of memory. With this information a tour of the hospitals was made, but with no results.

Godowski's wife said, left his home in Avon early Wednesday morning with \$1,000 in cash which he intended to deposit in a New York bank, and several musical compositions of which he was in the habit of making a few. According to late reports, Godowski may have been in New York, as he had been in the city for some time. When he did not return home, as he said he would, Wednesday evening, the wife communicated with friends here and when their search for him failed the police were notified.

Godowski is forty-six years old, short and stout, and has a wealth of black curling hair. He was dressed in a dark autumn overcoat, blue suit, a derby hat, and tan shoes. He wore a pocket watch chain, a watch, a ring, and a diamond earring. He also wore a gold watch with his initials set in diamonds, and a diamond watch chain.

The police say the valuable jewelry he wore, with his cash, would prove a tempting lot for a highwayman. Godowski's compositions have gained fame for him both in this country and abroad. He has made several tours of the country. He was born in Russia, Poland, and studied with Saint-Saens.

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